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direct descendants from the Latin parent and derivatives. Thus, on the same page (iii), *ménager* is said to be from *mansionaticum*, and *ouïr* from *audire*; on page 125, *fâcheux* is said to be from *fâcher*, from Old French *fascher*, from Latin *fastidium*. On page 133, *traire* is derived from *trahere*; on page 139, *train* is derived from the same. It is hard to see how the massing of examples in this way can do aught but confuse the student who is seeking scientific instruction upon the phonetic changes through which Latin became French.

Aside from these defects of plan there are rather numerous defects of execution. The biographical notice of *MOLIÈRE* is entirely inadequate and is at variance with our present knowledge at several points. Thus, to mention but two, his father was not unambitious for his son, but himself seems to have insisted on his education and wished to make him a lawyer; and whether at the termination of his studies *MOLIÈRE* accompanied Louis XIII on his journey in South France is, to say the least, problematical. To say that "in 1653 he began his career in Lyons" is certainly at least misleading. And where does *PROF. DE VERE* get the name *J. B. P. DE MOLIÈRE*? Of the notes many are entirely superfluous, even for beginners. Why, for instance, translate for the pupil *autoriser des choses plus étranges* (p. 110), or *s'ajuster à eux* and *sont de grandes dupes* (p. 111)? The same note is sometimes repeated; cf. notes on *comme* and *comment*, p. 8, line 1, p. 28, line 2, p. 65, line 9; on *ça*, p. 14, line 2 and p. 49, line 6; on *il n'est point*, p. 8, line 8 and p. 39, line 30; on *écu*, p. 17, line 6 and p. 38, line 11; and many more. Sometimes one note contradicts the other; cf. notes on *ouais*, p. 26, line 20 and p. 75, line 13; on *poche*, p. 15, line 29 and p. 82, line 7; on *voilà qui*, p. 25, line 32 and p. 28, line 5. Positive blunders are not wanting, as in notes on p. 6, line 11, and on p. 31, line 10. The language of the notes is frequently very blind and conveys unintentionally a wrong impression.

On the whole, No. 1 of *Classiques Français* cannot be said to promise well for the value of the series.

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FURTHER CORRECTIONS IN BARTSCH'S GLOSSARY.

To the corrections noted in the June (1888) number of the MOD. LANG. NOTES the following should be added:

<i>adosser</i>	for 370,24 read 370,14.
<i>ail</i>	for 376,3 read 376,31.
<i>aitre</i>	for <i>aistre</i> read <i>estre</i> .
<i>ane</i>	for <i>canne</i> read <i>cane</i> .
<i>atemprrer</i>	for 411,19 read 411,20.
<i>atorner</i>	for 582,11 read 582,22.
<i>aufage</i>	for 557,28 read 559,28.
<i>bacin</i>	for <i>bacin</i> read <i>bassin</i> .
<i>batestal</i>	for 293,20 read 293,30.
<i>bestenc</i>	for 438,28 read 438,25.
<i>chantier</i>	for 446,9 read 446,8.
<i>chatel</i>	for 360,34 read 360,33.
<i>chierte</i>	for 342,2 read 343,2.
<i>chuer</i>	for 413,27 read 413,37.
<i>covrir</i>	for 490,19 read 498,19.
<i>desfaire</i>	for 441,29 read 441,30.
<i>despire</i>	for 421,11 read 472,11.
<i>dos</i>	for 331,13 read 331,23.
<i>errer</i>	for 582,17 read 582,18.
<i>eschar</i>	for 182,2 read 182,7.
<i>escurer</i>	for 551,5 read 551,6.
<i>faire</i>	for 348,1 read 345,1.
<i>fuerre</i>	for 287,27 read 285,27.
<i>hasterel</i>	for 438,31 read 438,30.
<i>lart</i>	for 244,18 read 244,28.
<i>mignotise</i>	read <i>gentillesse</i> , and <i>gentille</i> .
<i>moine</i>	for 442,5 read 442,6,7.
<i>païs</i>	for 84,15 read 84,13.
<i>porpris</i>	for 287,7 read 285,7.
<i>pois</i>	for 645,46 read 645,26.
<i>rechief</i>	for 639,15 read 639,16.
<i>recroire</i>	for 360,29 read 360,24.
<i>serel</i>	for 529,15 read 529,16.
<i>soie</i>	for 428,17 read 428,27.
<i>tortil</i>	for 583,30 read 142,26.
<i>tortin</i>	for 142,16 read 583,20.
<i>trestre</i>	for 265,15 read 365,15.

The mistaken reference 584,19 under *charnel* is too palpable to be misleading. *Carnel* in this line belongs of course to *cran*.—So the reference 212,4 under *coller* belongs to *cuiller*, not *collier*.

The meaning *s'égarrer* under *desconoistre*

should be replaced by *se déguiser*.—Under *entendre* the reference 445,26, is to an indicative, not an imperative mood.—*Graver* (294,26) should be explained by *crever*.

In the passage: *sor ce que je ne li veoie droit* (359,16), where BARTSCH translates *sor ce que* by *bien que*, the verb would seem to belong to *veër* VETARE, and not to VIDERE.—In the Text at 205,14, *volroit* suggests itself for *valroit*; and at 293,23 the sense requires *Jesus for desus*. *Que* (suggested by the MS. fr. 871) seems a better reading than *qu'il*, at 644,18. So also read *soy* for *li* in 648,21.

I would suggest also: *honneur et joie faute font* in 664,7 where BARTSCH reads *faut et font*. The latter reading is by no means inadmissible, but the phrase *faire faute* seems to give better sense, and is more in accord with strict observance of concords*.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CHEAP TEXTS.

Apropos of Prof. SCHELE DE VERE's new edition of 'L'Avare.'†

TO THE EDITORS OF MOD. LANG. NOTES:

SIRS:—With the first number of his new series of "Classiques Français" Mr. Jenkins seems to me to have made a move in the right direction,—a move which will have no little influence on the future publication of French and German Texts to be used in our Colleges and High Schools. Some of us have long protested against the high prices charged by American publishers for annotated French and German texts as compared with the prices paid in France and Germany. Moreover, many of the texts published some ten or fifteen years ago were worthless as class-

*In his elaborate review of the work in question (*Rom.* xviii, p. 139) M. GASTON PARIS remarks: "Je ne comprends pas *touz m'i* [the text reads incorrectly *m'i*] *tal* (ou *tel*) au v. 301, 19 [read 301, 21] et le glossaire ne renvoie pas à ce mot." *Tal*, however, is given in the glossary as the present indic. of *tolir*, with a reference to this verse; and it seems possible—though somewhat strained—to translate the passage accordingly.—H. A. T.

† 'L'Avare,' with profuse Historical, Philological, Idiomatic and descriptive Notes by SCHELE DE VERE. New York, 1889. 12mo, pp. vii, 161. William R. Jenkins. Price 20 cents.

books; the notes were insufficient and afforded so little assistance to the student that I, for one, found it just as well, in many cases, to use in my German classes the texts published by Reclam of Leipsic, which cost but a trifle and rendered just as good service.

But within a few years an important change has taken place, due in great part to the influence of the MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION. The texts published at present are, in general, well selected and have good notes, appropriate to the class of students for whom they are destined; in short, the day of the joblot manufacture of French and German grammars and text-books is well nigh over.

The present edition of 'L'Avare' is a tasty duodecimo volume, well printed on good paper. Of the 168 pages, 51 are filled with notes. The retail price of the volume is *twenty cents*.

'L'Avare' has been edited and annotated often, both in this country and in Europe, and it is not an easy matter to improve on some of the German and French editions; yet MR. SCHELE DE VERE has placed his stamp on the notes, and his long experience as a teacher has enabled him to see just when and where the American student is in need of assistance. In short, the present edition of 'L'Avare' does credit in many ways to editor and publisher, and both deserve the thanks and encouragement of all teachers of French. It must, however, be said that students will need to be cautioned against some of the etymologies so freely offered. In glancing over the notes, several corrections of statement suggest themselves, and a number of typographical errors (always unavoidable, it seems, in a first edition) remain to be rectified.

In the Notes to—

Page 5—l. 15. For *auxquelles* read *auquel*.

9—l. 21. "Now *cécité* is used." *Cécité* is certainly never used, in a figurative sense, by any good author, the grammarians to the contrary notwithstanding.

11—l. 1. "*J'en vois beaucoup*."—"I see much of her, etc." *En* does not refer here to a person, but to things (qualities, virtues), implied although not expressed.